connection with the former question giv good ground, in conjunction
with other evidence, for inferring that Chaucer did not become a
member of the royal household until 1367.—*Twenty minutes.*]

The Central Division adjurnd at one o'clock on Satur-
day, December 28th, and was immediately entertaind at
luncheon by the Commercial Club of Indianapolis.

PAPERS PRESENTED BY TITLE ONLY

28. "Romanticism *versus* Realism in Balzac." By Professor
Benjamin Lester Bowen, of the Ohio State University.

[Diversity of opinion as to the essential qualities of Honoré de
Balzac. Traditional view of him as founder of French realism.
How realistic is much of his so-called realism? Prevalence of
romantic elements in his works. An attempt to show that Balzac
is much more of a romanticist than has been commonly conceded,
and that there is need of a revision of judgment in this regard.]

29. "Fouqué's Romantic Treatment of Two Norse Myths." By
Professor Fletcher Briggs, of the Iowa State College of Agriculture
and Mechanic Arts.

[The Helgi-Sigrun mith: (a) "Totenliebe" (1814), based upon
Torfäus' version, represents Helgi, returning from Walhalla, to re-
quite Sigrun's love. However, he deserts her, as in the mith, for
the existence in Walhalla. (b) "Helgi der Hundingstöter" (1818)
treats freely the same material. Significantly, Helgi sacrifices the
existence in Walhalla for Sigrun's continued love. Norse mithology
excludes woman's love from Walhalla, hence the modification of the
mith.

The Baldur mith: "Baldur der Gute" (1818), based upon Saxo
Grammaticus' late version, is a free adaptation. Despite the dis-
appointed Hela's contriving, Baldur, joind at his deth by his be-
loved Nanna, ascends to Walhalla. The distinct modification of the
mith violates the conceptions of Norse mithology.

Fouqué modifies these miths to accommodate a poetic conception
current particularly in the period of romanticism—the reunion of
lovers after deth.]

30. "English Actors in Paris in 1822." By Professor Arthur
Graves Canfield, of the University of Michigan.

[A company of English actors visited Paris in 1822 and proposed to giv a series of representations, mainly of plays of Shakespeare. Their first appearance was in *Othello*. They wer greeted with such demonstrativ disapproval that, after two or three evenings, they wer forced to to abandon their attempt. This first reception of Shakespeare in English by a Frênch audience has been interpreted as an incident of the literary history of romanticism and an indication of the hostility of public taste to the romantic drama. But a reading of contemporary records shows it to hav been inspired wholly by political and party spirit. The history of the growth of the critical principles of romanticism in France needs to consider more carefully the influence of the bitter partisanship of the time on literary criticism.]

31. "Herzog Heinrich Julius of Braunschweig and the Early Elisabethan Drama." By Professor Marshall Blakemore Evans, of the Ohio State University.

[In a general way the det of Herzog Heinrich Julius to the erly Elisabethan Drama has been long recognized. It is the purpose of this paper to present with some detail the results of a comparison of the Duke's plays with English dramas previus to 1594.]

32. "A New Edition of Lope de Vega's Short Novels." By Professor John Driscoll Fitz-Gerald, of the University of Illinois.

[Most scolars who hav exprest themselves concerning these four short novels hav accused Lope of being inspired only by an unworthy jelusy of Cervantes, in imitation of whose *Novelas Ejemplares* they claim that he wrote them. There is ample internal and external evidence to show that, however much he may hav taken the *Novelas Ejamplares* as his models when he did write them (and that is mere conjecture), his motiv for writing these novels was, as he claimd it to be, his desire to accede to the oft exprest wish of his mistress, Doña Marta de Nevares Santoyo, to whom, under the name of Marcia Leonarda, they wer dedicated and addrest. These novels ar of considerable literary-historical value because of their numerus references to other authors in Spanish and foren literatures, as wel as to contemporary events and personages and to incidents in Lope's own life. They express, too, many interesting personal opinions on topics of the day.]

33. "Luther's Use of the Bible in German before 1522." By Professor Warren Washburn Florer, of the University of Michigan.

[This paper is based on a collection of Luther's quotations from the Bible, including the parafrases, in his German writings up to

December, 1521. A comparison of these quotations with the 1483 (Koburger edition) and the 1522 (*Die Septemberbibel*) versions throws new light upon the question of the Wartburg activity, explains, to some extent, Luther's use of the Pre-Lutheran versions, and furnishes important material for an understanding of Luther's linguistic preparation for the translation of the New Testament.]

34. "Is there a Normal or Uniform Direction of Linguistic Development?" By Professor Robert James Kellogg, of the James Millikin University.

[Two contradictory theories of the order of linguistic development ar current, each supported by establisht facts: (1) From isolation to inflection; (2) from inflection to isolation. The following theory is proposed as a substitute in which both are sinthesized: New formations tend to develop toward the establisht norm. The norm itself is subject to displacement, usually in the direction of greater analisis, but this tendency may be retarded or reverst by special causes.]

35. "Johann Gottfried Herder and Hippolyte Taine: Their Theories of *Milieu*." By Dr. Armin Hajman Koller, of the University of Illinois.

[Taine formulates his wel known theory in his Introduction to the *History of English Literature* wherein he mentions Herder. Taine's indetedness to Herder has not yet fully been recognized. Every element of Taine's theory is containd in Herder's writings. This paper is an outgrowth and part of an attempt to be publisht soon, to show Herder's view of *Milieu*, to classify and clarify his incomparably richer but less rigidly formulated conception of the same, much more extensivly applied, it would seem, than by his imitator and borrower.]

36. "Enrica von Handel-Mazzetti und die Neubelebung des historischen Romans." By Mr. Francis Waldemar Kracher, of the State University of Iowa.

[Es wird versucht zu zeigen, wie sich die Entwicklung des deutschen Romans nicht in gerader fortlaufender Linie, wie beim Drama, sondern in zick-zack Linien und Kurven, die kreuzen und oft zum Ausgangspunkt zurückführen, vollzogen hat. So ist z. B. in jüngster Zeit der historische Roman, der lange Zeit zurückgetreten war, in neuer Gestalt wieder zu Ehren gekommen, und zwar durch das Verdienst der österreichischen Dichterin, Enrica von Handel-Mazzetti. Durch die Analyse der Romane *Meinrad, Jesse und Maria* und *Die*

arme Margaret soll gezeigt werden, wie an Stelle archäistischer De-
tails, wie es in den Romanen Dahns und Ebers, der Fall ist, das
psychologische Moment und eine fast dramatische Spannung getre-
ten ist. Handel-Mazzeti hat durch die Vorführung von Menschen
der alten Zeit mit ihren ins Gigantische gehenden Leidenschaften
dem historischen Roman neue Bahnen gewiesen.]

37. " Die Übersetzungen aus dem Lateinischen in der Sprache
Bertholds von Chiemsee." By Professor William Ferdinand Luebke,
of the State University of Iowa.

[Bertholds *Tewtsche Theology* erschien 1528 in München (cf.
Modern Philology x, 207 ff.) Diese Schrift enthält eine Menge von
Übertragungen aus dem Lateinischen, z. B. *eingeistung* " inspiratio ",
gegenwurf " objectum ", *einleibung* " incorporatio ", *anwunschung*
" adoptio ", *beysitzer* " assistens ", *brieflich* " literalis, literatim ",
vorlauffende gnad " praeveniens gratia ", *mitstymlich* " consonan-
tes ", *macht grosz* " magnificat ", p. p. *gegroest* " magnificatus ".—
Als ein interessantes Beispiel von der klassischen Gelehrsamkeit
jener Zeit sei hier die Etymologie von *Bibel* angeführt: *von bibere/
vmb das dasselb puech in sich trinckt vnd besleusst mcrern tail
goettlichs v'sprechens vnd lessten willen oder Testament Gottes.*]

38. " Justinus Kerner and the German ' Volkslied '." By Mr.
Leon Metzinger, of the University of Minnesota.

[In this article the author proposes to show Kerner's relation to
the Volkslied movement; that he was intensely interested in *Des
Knaben Wunderhorn* and collected Volkslieder himself; that many
of his poems treat popular themes, while some show definitly the
influence of *Des Knaben Wunderhorn;* that his stile even, in his
letters, shows the influence of the Volkslied; that his caracter and
his environment combined to interest him in the Volkslied, and
that in it he found the inspiration that brought out best the poet
that was in him.]

39. " Indefinite Composites and Word-Coinage." By Professor
Louise Pound, of the University of Nebraska.

[Present popularity of blends, or factitius coinages; their re-
lation to the standard language.—Likelihood of the existence also
of vague or indefinit blending, as a mode of word-formation; a sort
of reminiscent amalgamation not of two words or three, but of
many.—Relation to blending proper; to imitation of natural sounds;
to the unconscius simbolism of sounds thru " tone color " or asso-
ciation.—Bearing of this hipothesis for etimologists.]
(To be publisht in the *Modern Language Quarterly.*)

40. "Augustine's Trinity of the Soul in English Literature."
By Professor Robert Lee Ramsay, of the University of Missouri.

[The attempt made by Augustine in the *De Trinitate* to find an
argument for the doctrin of the trinity in his three-fold division
of the human faculties was echoed in a series of sometimes mis-
understood passages by English writers, from Alfred the Great
down to the sixteenth century. The most elaborate use of the triad
of psycological terms occurs in the fifteenth century moral play
Mind, Will and Understanding, in which the three ar combined with
the seven dedly sins and other categories into a complex allegory
which offers a storehouse of medieval psycology. The study of the
precise meaning and origin of these personifications suggests some
conclusions upon the sources and authorship of the mortality, and
also upon the development of certain word-meanings.]